



# Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

as compiled by  
The Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety  
and the U.S. Department of Labor

## All Private Industries: 2004 Report

### Major Private Industries in Massachusetts

- ◆ Natural Resources and Mining
- ◆ Construction
- ◆ Manufacturing
- ◆ Trade, Transportation, and Utilities
- ◆ Information, Financial Activities, and Professional and Business Services
- ◆ Education and Health Services
- ◆ Leisure and Hospitality Services
- ◆ Other Services

### MASSACHUSETTS, 2004

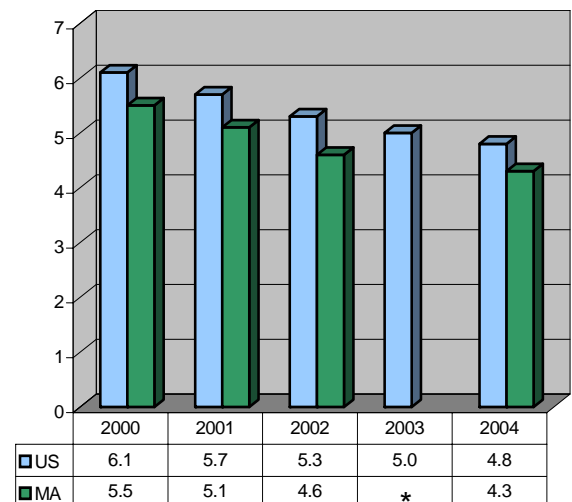
Population.....6,416,505<sup>1</sup>

Private Sector  
Employment..... 2,718,600<sup>2</sup>

### Incidence Rates

Chart 1: Incidence rates<sup>3</sup> of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), all private industries, MA & US, 2000-2004<sup>4</sup>

- Incidence rates in Massachusetts were lower than the national rates during 2004
- Incidence rates nationally have decreased steadily over the past several years

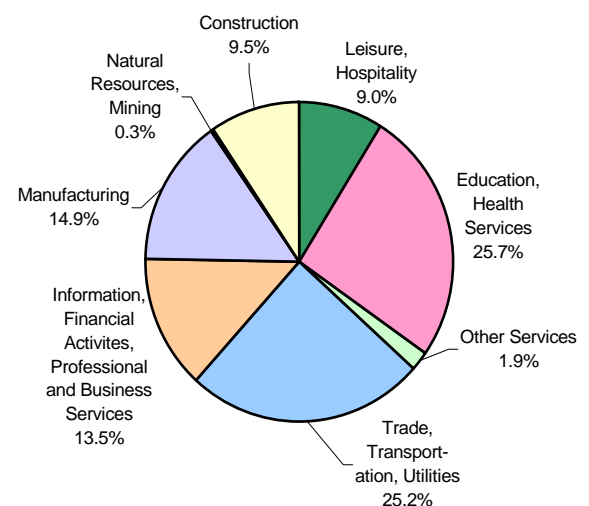


\* No data collected in 2003

### Injury and Illness Numbers

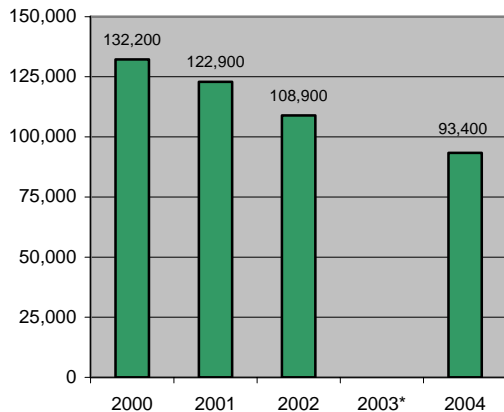
Chart 2: Percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, private sector, 2004

- In 2004, the total number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in MA was 93,400
- Education and health services along with trade, transportation, and utilities accounts for over 50% of the injuries and illnesses in MA



## Injury and Illness Data

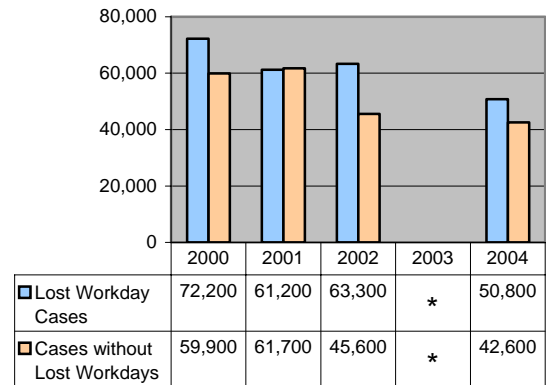
Chart 3: Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, all private industries, 2000-2004<sup>4</sup>



- In 2004, the total number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in MA was 93,400
- Lost workday cases exceeded non-lost workday cases by roughly 16% in 2004

\* No Data Collected in 2003

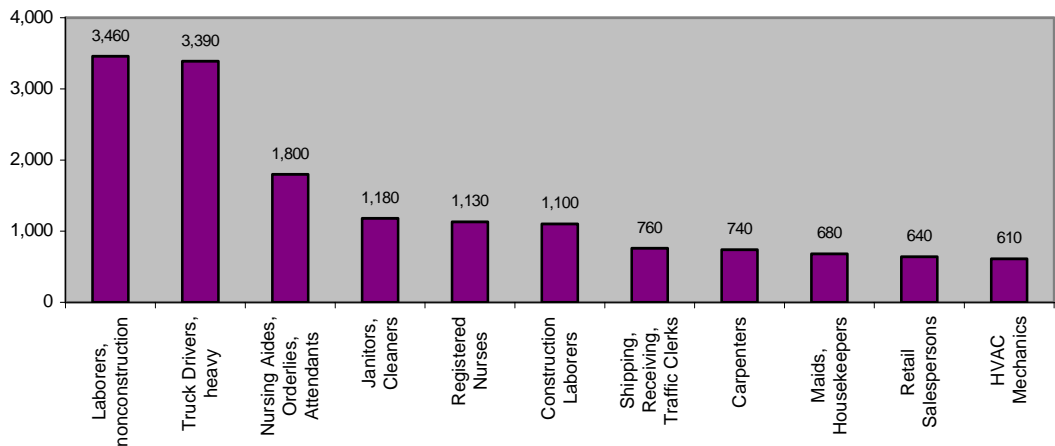
Chart 4: Number of lost workday<sup>5</sup> vs. non-lost workday cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, all private industries, 2000 - 2004<sup>4</sup>



## Occupation Data

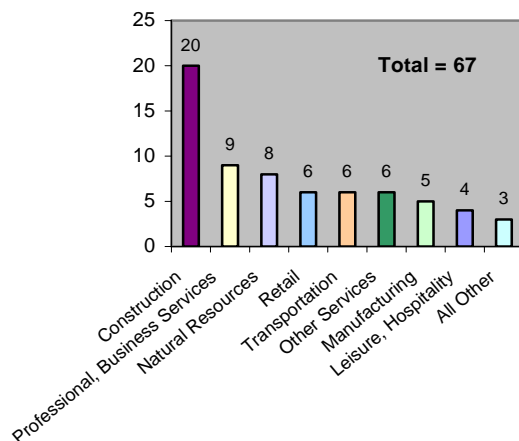
- Laborers (non-construction) and heavy truck drivers had the highest number of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in private industry during 2004, followed by nursing aides, orderlies and attendants

Chart 5: Selected occupations with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, all private industries, 2004



## Summary Fatality Data: All Private Industries

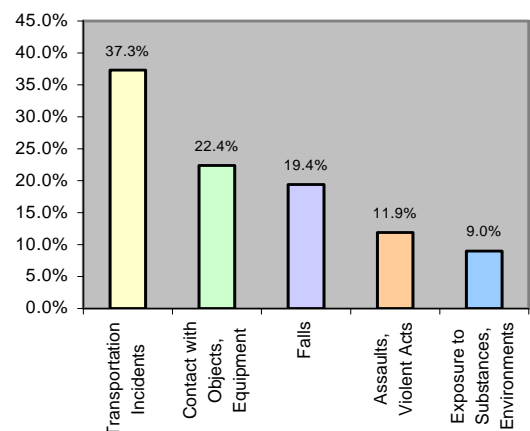
Chart 6: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major private industry, 2004



- Number of fatalities in the private sector in MA fell from 77 in 2003 to 67 in 2004
- Transportation incidents represented about 37% of all workplace fatalities in MA in 2004

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries  
NOTE: Some data do not meet publication criteria and will not add to the total.

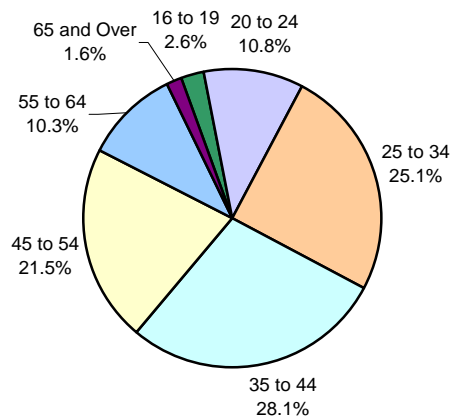
Chart 7: Percent distribution of fatal occupational injuries by event, 2004



# All Private Industries Case & Demographic Data

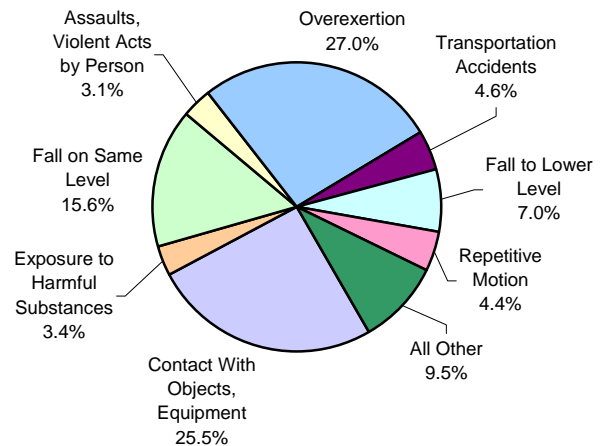
## Age

Chart 8: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, all private industries, 2004



## Event or Exposure

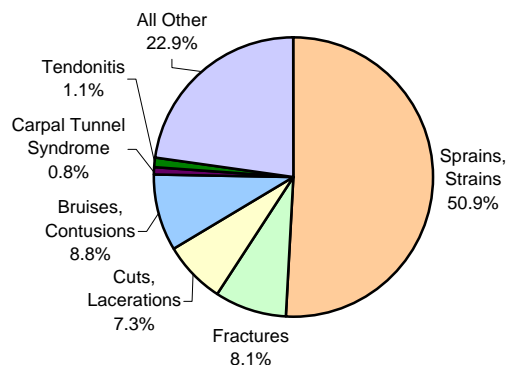
Chart 9: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, all private industries, 2004



- **Workers aged 35 to 44 had the highest numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses**
- **Most injuries in 2004 were caused by overexertion or contact with objects or equipment**
- **Sprains and strains made up just over half of all nonfatal injuries and illnesses in 2004**
- **The back and upper extremities (arm, wrist, hand, finger and/or elbow) made up over half of all total injuries and illnesses in 2004**

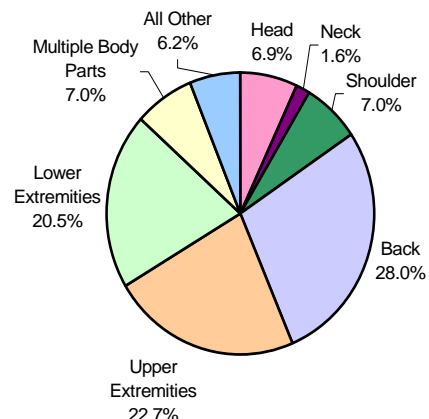
## Nature of Injury

Chart 10: Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, all private industries, 2004



## Part of Body

Chart 11: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, all private industries, 2004



<sup>1</sup> Source: United States Census Bureau

<sup>2</sup> Source: Summary estimates based on Bureau of Labor Statistics Survey

<sup>3</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as:  $(N/EH) \times 200,000$  where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

<sup>4</sup> A note about time series comparisons: Massachusetts did not publish an estimate for calendar year 2003. Prior to 2003 all state and national estimates were based on the SIC system. Because of substantial differences between the SIC system and NAICS, users are advised against making comparisons between the 2004 industrial categories and the results for previous years. In addition, the estimates from the 2002 survey are not comparable with those from prior years because of a break in series between 2001 and 2002 due to record keeping. The survey was not designed to be able to determine the impact of the revision on the estimates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses.

<sup>5</sup> Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, days of restricted work activity, or both.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies, 2005.



## MASSACHUSETTS OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES

### 2004 Report: All Private Sector Industries

This report was compiled from data collected by the Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety under a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data has also been included from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

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